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lands in the vicinity of Jeliet. Also, some of the bast Town property in Jeliet for sale—En-quire of HUGH HENDERSON, ATTORNEY &C. AT LAW

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Awfui Discovery.

One serene evening, in the middle of August, 1775, Capt. Warrens, the master of the Green, and, whaleship, found himself becalmed among an immense number of icebergs, in about 77 degrees of north latitude. On one side and in one mile of his vessel, these were closely wedge I together, and a succession of snow colored peaks appeared behind each other as far as the eye could reach, showing that the ocean was completely blocked up in that quarter, and that he had probably been his situation; but there being no wind and he therefore kept a strict watch, know. ing that he would be safe as long as the ice bergs continued in their respective pla-

About midnight, the wind rose to a gale, while a succession of tremendour thun- Indian title had been extinguished. dering, grinding, and crashing noises, motion. The vessel received violent claim to the land in question; that they shocks every moment; for the haziness of were not permanent settlers upon it, neithe atmosphere prevented those on board ther had they been for years; that they any at all on either side of them. The night was spent in tacking as often as any cause of danger happened to present ed upon by any principle of justice or exitself, and in the morning the storm aba- pediency to acknowledge that they had any serious injury. He remarked with said we propose to give away about five which had on the preceding evening for- lions to be brought into market; and that and in one place a canal of open sea promised to those who have emigrated wound its course among them as far as the eye could discern.

It was two miles beyond the entrance of this canal that a ship made its appearance about noon. The sun shone brightly at the time, and a gentle breeze blew from the north. At first some intervening icebergs prevented Captain Warrens from distinctly seeing anything but her masts; but he was struck with the strange manner in which her sails were disposed, before any action was taken on this bill, and with the dismantled aspect of her yards and rigging. She continued to go before the wind for a few furlongs and then grounding upon the low icebergs, remained motionless.

Captain Warrens' curiosity was so much excited that he immediately leaped into his boat with several seamen, and rowed towards her. On approaching he observed that her hull was miserably weather-beaten, and not a soul appeared on the deck, which was covered with snow to a considerable depth. He hailed her crew several times, but no answer was returned. Previous to stepping on board, an open porthole near the main chains caught his eye, and on looking into it, he perceived a man reclining back on a chair, with writing materials on a table before him, but the feebleness of the light made everything indistinct. The party went upon deck, and having removed the hatchway, which they found closed, they descended to the cabin. They first came to the apartment which Captain Warrens viewed through the port-

hole. A tremor seized him as he entered it. Its inmate retained his former posiion, and seemed to be insunsible to strangers. He was found to be a corpse, and green damp mould had covered his cheeks and forehead and veiled his open eye-balls. He had a pen in his hand, and a log-book lay before him, and the last sentence in whose unfinished page ran thus:-"Nov. 14, 1762. We have now been enclosed in the ice seventeen days. The fire went out yesterday, and our master has been trying ever since to kindle it again without success. His wife died this morning. There is no relief-"

Captain Warrens and his seamen hurried from the spot without uttering a word. On entering the principal cabin the first object that attracted their attention was the dead body of a female reclining on a bed in an attitude of deep interest and attention. Her countenance retained the freshness of life, and a contraction of the limbs showed that her form was inanimate. Seated on the floor was a corpse of an apparently young man, holding a steel in one hand and a flint in the other, as if in the act of striking fire upon some tinder which lay beside him .--In the fore part of the vessel several sailors were found lying dead in their berths, and the body of a boy was crouched at the bottom of the gangway stairs. Neither no provisions nor fuel could be discovered anywhere, but Capt. Warrens was prevented, by the su-Attorney at Law, and Counties of Attorney at Law, and Law, in the Counties of Attorney at Law, and Law, and Iroquois. Office, in Examining the vessel as minutely as he Morris C. H. Grundy Co. III. ried away the log-book already monentied, and returned to his own ship, and immediately steered to the southward deeply impressed with the awful example which he had just witnessed of the danger of the navigating the Polar seas in high northern latitudes.

On returning to England he made various inquiries respecting vessels that had disappeared in an unknown way, and, by comparing the results of those with infor-mation which was afforded by the writ-

prisoned ship and other unfortunate master, and found that she had been frozen minster Review.

From the Home Journal. THE manner in which the Indian is crowded off from his inheritance by the white man, and the argument by which the superseding owners of the soil is justified to himself, are worth picking out from any actual movement or debate so for a long period of time. Capt. War- in the legislation on the matter. In the rens did not feel altogether satisfied with Senate of Congress, January 27th, a debate arose on a Bill for selling a confirm. he could not move one way or the other, ing grants of the wild land of Oregon .-Mr. Pierce, of Marylaud, opposed the bill, because, first, the land was yet own. ed and occupied by certain tribes of Indians; and second, that the proposed grants were too large, and moreover that they accompanied by thick showers of snow, ought not to be made at all ever ts, till the

Judge Breese of Illinois, on the other gave fearful evidence that the ice was in hand, contended that the Indians had no from discovering in what direction the did not pretend even to set up a claim to open water lay; or if there actually was it; that the Tribes in the vicinity of this Territory, were nomadic in their charicter and habits, and that we were not callsurprise that the accumulated icebergs, millions of acres, out of about twenty milthither. He spoke earnestly, and with feeling in regard to the hardships of those | County. who had pioneered in the settlement of that wild and distant country, and said if there were any people entitled to favor and protection from our government, it was that class who sacrificed all the blessings of the older settled parts of the country to fell the forests of a new territory. The morning hour having expired it lies over for further consideration."-

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT. - At the recent meeting in New Orleans, for the relief of the Irish sufferers, the Hon, S. S. PREN-TISS made a speech, from which we take the following beautiful extract:

"There lies upon :he other side of the wide Atlant c, a heautiful island, famous in story and in song. Its area is not so great as that of the State of Louisiana. while its population is almost half that of the Union. It has given to the world more than its share of genius and of greatness. It has been prolific in statesmen, warriors and poets. Its brave and generous sons have fought successfully all battles but their own. In wit and humor it has no equal; while its harp, like its history, moves to tears by its sweet but melancholy pathos. Into this fair region God has seen fit to send the most terrible of all those fearful ministers who fulfill his inscrutable decrees. The earth has failed to give her increase; the common mother has torgetten her offspring, and her breast no longer affords them their accustomed nourishment. Famine, gaunt and ghastly famine, has seized a nation with its startling grasp; and unhappy Ireland, in the sad woes of the present, forget for a moment the gloomy history of the past."

Costume of Former Times. When Gov. Bowdoin reviewed the troops of Massachusetts, in 1747, he was dressed in a gray wig, cocked hat, and white broadcloth coat and waistcoat, red

small clothes, and black silk stockings. guests in a red velvet cap, within which was one of fine linen, turned up over the edge of the velvet one, two or three inches. He wore a blew damask gown, linwaistcoat, black satin small clothes, white silk stockings, and red morocco slippers. Massachusetts, as late as 1703, wore

and in summer, black silk gowns. Gentlemen wore coats of a variety of colors, generally the coat collar of velvet, of a different color from the coat. In 1783, Gen. Washington arrived in New York, from Mount Vernon, to assume the duties of the Presidency. He

robes of scarlet, faced with black velvet;

homespun. On his visit to New Eng- be paid out of the county treasury. land soon after, he wore the old continen tal uniform, except on Sabbath, when he appeared in black.

John Adams, when Vice President, wore a sword, and walked the streets with his hat under his arm.

At his levees in Philadelphi, President Washington was clad in black velvet his hair was powdered, and gathered behind in a silk bag, yellow gleves, knee and shoe buckles; he held in his hand s cocked hat, ornamented with a cockade fringed about an inch deep, with black leathers -- a long sword, in a white leather scabbard, with a polished steel hilt, hung at his hip.

The Catholic Churches of Baltimore sent £1200 out by the Cambria ten documents in his possession, he as- to suffering Ireland.

certained the name and history of the im- AN ACT to amend the eighty-ninth chapter secretary of state, and the said secretary of the revised laws entitled revenue.

discovering her among the ice .-- West- General Assembly, That the license procured by, or issued to any hawker or ped- in all the courts of this State. lar, by virtue of the seventh section of the chapter to which this is an amendment, shall authorize such hawker or pediar to pursue his occupation for the term of one no longer.

Sec. 2. So much of the eighth section ment, as requires County Commissioners' Courts to levy the tax for County purposes, at the March term of said courts, is hereby modified, so that when such tax shall not term next ensning.

Sec. 3. The twelfth section of the chapter to which this is an amendment is hereby repealed, and hereafter the Auditor shall annually transmit to the clerks of the several County Commissioners' Courts, on or before the first day of December, a list of all lands in their respective counties which may have or shall become subject

to taxation within that year. Sec. 4. Hereafter when any Assessor shall be unable to discharge his duties, and complete his assessment within the time limited by law, on account of sickness, or on account of the extent of his county, such ted, and Captain Warrens found, to his any right in the soil whatever. And in to aid and assist him in the discharge of assessor may appoint and employ deputies great joy, that his ship had not sustained regard to the large grants objected to, he his dutis : Provided, that before such deputies shall act, he shall take and subscribe

Sec. 5. Hereafter the transcript which is required by the fourteenth section of the chapter to which this is an amendment, to be delivered by the clerk to the assessor of his county, shall be so delivered by such clerk on or before the first day of January, instead of the first Monday in March, and such clerk shall also at the same time deliver to the assessor suitable blank books, properly headed, wherein to assess the property in said county.

Sec. 6. The Auditor of public accounts shall hereafter furnish the clerks of the several county commissioners' courts with blank forms for accessor's books, sale books, and sale lists, and all other lists and certificates, necessary to establish a uniform practice in the collection of the State revenue

Sec. 7. Sections twenty-one, twentytwo,twenty-three, twenty-four and twentyfive, of the chapter to which this is an amendment, are hereby repealed; and hereafter the assessor shall complete the assessment of property on or before the second Monday of July in each year, and return to the clerk of the county commissioners' court the abstract of lands furnished him by said clerk, and his list and description of all taxable property within the county, with the valuation; and the assessor shall add up his own figures in the columns exhibiting the total valuation of real estate, and the total valuation of personal property. Provided, if any assessor after having assessed any real estate shall re-assess, and raise the value thereof, it shall be his duty to give notice in writing to the owner of such real estate of the change thus made.

Sec. 5. The clerk, assisted by the assessor or other competent person, shall carefully compare the assessment list of real estate with the list furnished the assessor, correcting all errors in said list, and shall set down the valuation of each In 1872, Gov. Hancock received his tract of land and town lot opposite the same, in columns provided for that purpose: and the said clerk shall calculate the am't of State, county, and special tax, due on each tract and lot, placing the same oppoed with silk, a white satin embroidered site such tract or lot; also, on each person's personal property, and shall add up his own figures in the columns, showing The Judges of the Supreme Court of the State tax, county tax and special tax; Provided, that when any tract or lot shall have been ferfeited to the State for the taxes of any former year, and remains un redeemed, the amount for which the same was forleited, together with interest thereon, shall be added to the amount due for the current year, for which service he shall be allowed a sum not exceeding one cent for each tract, lot or parwas dressed in a full suit of Virginia cel contained in said assessment list, to

Sec. 9. Any person feeling aggrieved hereby repealed. by the assessment of his property, who This act to be in shall apply to the county commissioners' court for a reduction thereof, as provided in the twenty-sixth section of the chapter to which this is an amendment, and who shall be dissatisfied with the decision of sald county commissioners' court thereon, may appeal from such decision to the circuit court, and such reduction may be made by said circuit court, on proof that scord, and a list certified by the clerk of the circuit court to the collector : Provided, that on such appeal no costs shall be taxed against the state or county.

lic accounts, instead of the office of the of the multitude.

shall deliver over to the auditor all the Sec. 1. Re it enacted by the People of collector's bonds now on file in his office; thirteen years previous to the time of his the State of Illinois, represented in the certified copies of such bonds under the official seal of the auditor shall be evidence

either directly or indirectly, concerned in 21, nees 21, the purchase of any tract of land or town lot sold for the payment of taxes, under the | bill was lost,, 17 to 24. covered by action of debt.

Sec. 12. On or before the second Mon- day. of the chapter to which this is an amend. day in September, in each year, or as The bill for the RELIEF OF IRE: soon thereafter as the collector shall be LAND, was PASSED, 27 to 13. qualified, the clerk shall deliver the as- | House .- The supplemental tariff bill was sessment list to said collector, and shall then taken up in committee. A warm debate transmit by mail to the auditor a statement ensued, in which Messers. Cook, Cobb, be levied at the March term, said Courts of the aggregate value of real estate, the Hopkins, Root, Henly, Dowlan, Ewing. may respectively levy the same at the June aggregate value of personal property, and of Pa. and others took part, on a motion the aggregate amount of state tax, county by Mr. Cook to amend by striking out the tax and special tax; Provided, that when first section, and inserting a provision the county commissioners' court, of any reducing the compensation of all civil ofcounty, shall think it necessary, they shall | ficers, whose salaries exce ed \$1,000 and require their clerk to make out new trans. | can be constitutionally reduced 25 per cripts for the assessor, and copies of the cent. including members of Congress An assessor's books for the collector; for said amendment was adopted to the first seeservices the clerk shall be allowed a sum tion of the bill, fixing the 10th March; not exceeding two cents for each tract or '47, as the time for the act to go into oplot included in each list, to be paid out of eration. the county treasury.

an oath or affirmation similar to that of his nary fund, due from the state to his county, orem should also be levied. principal, and the assessor shall be liable and shall, within sixty days after the time On motion of Mr. Winthrop, the tax on med an impenetrable barrier, had been in giving away this quantity, we were on- for all the acts of his said deputy; and fixed by law for holding the first term of tea and coffee was rejected by a vote of separated and disarranged by the wind, ly confirming what had been previously provided further, that said appointment the circuit court of his county, in each 91 to 93. The substitute was then reshall not be made without the consent of year, make a final settlement with the au- ported to the House and a motion to lay the County Commissioners' Court of said ditor, and pay into the state treasury the it on the table was negatived 71 to 126: the term of the court aforesaid.

> Sec. 14. The eighty-first section of the chapter to which this is an amendment is hereby repealed; and, hereafter the clerks of the county commissioners' courts of the several counties shall sell, from the records of sales on file in their offices, and all sales of forfeited lands and town lots heretofore made by said clerks, as required by section eighty of the chapter to which this is an amendment are hereby declared as good, valid and effectual, as if the lists had been furnished by the auditor, as required by section eighty-one of the chapter aforesaid, and where the lists have not already been furnished, said clerks shall transmit to the auditor a list of all the lands and lots which have, or shall hereafter be sold, and shall pay into the State treasury the amount received by them for forfeited lands or sold, except the amount of county tax and the interest thereon, which shall be paid into the county treas-

Sec. 15. Hereaster assessors shall be allowed a sum not exceeding two dollars per day, for every day necessarially employed in the performance of his duty as such assessor, to be paid out of the county treasury; the treasurer of each county shall be allowed two per cent. upon all monies paid out of the county treasury; the clerk of the county commission's court, of each county, shall be allowed, for assisting the collector in selling lands for taxes, twenty-five cents for each tract of land, and ten cents for each town lot sold, for which a certficate is given; and for making a record of the sales, two cents for each tract of land and one cent for each town lot, to be charged and collected as other costs; the clerk of the circuit court in each county shall be allowed six cents for each tract of land, and three cents for each town lot, against which judgment is prayed for delinquent taxes, to be collected as other costs; the collector shall be allowed ten cents for each tract of land, and three cents for each town lot sold, and for making the delinquent list for publication, two cents for each tract of land, and one cent for each town lot to be collected as other costs; each printer shall be allowed, for publishing advertisements of delinquent lands and town lots for sale, ten cents for each tract of land and three cents for each town lot, to be collected as other costs; Provided, That no fees shall be paid on lands or town lots forfeited to the State.

Sec. 16. All the sections or parts of sections of the chapter to which this is an amendment, conflicting with this act, are

This act to be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Febuary 27, 1847.

THOUGHTS AND MAXIMS .- What reigns over us when we are seven years of age ? Passion At fourteen? Imagination .-At twenty one? Love. At twenty-eight? Mind. At thirty-five? The will. Seven years afterwards? Reason. Seven years the valuation of the assessor was too high; after? Experience. What controls us which which correction shall be made of at sixty-seven? Souvenirs. At seventyseven? Regrets. At eighty four? Age. At ninety one ? Sickness. Seven years later-at nenety eight? Death.

Sec. 10. Hereafter collectors bonds shall be transmitted to the auditor of pub- wise and good, to the public acclamation to Ireland, was passed, 21 to 14.

Twenty-Ninth Congress.

SATURDAY, Feb. 27. SENATE. The Post Offic appropriationbil was amended, & the section giving the Post Masters power to advertise in any paper Sec. 11. Hereafter no assessor shall be, they might prefer, was stricken out, syes

An effort to git up a land graduation

year from the date of his said license, and penalty of one hundred dollars to be re- The 3,000,000 bill was taken up, and after some discussion prosponed till Mon's

Mr. Hamlin then proposed a substit-Sec. 13. Sections forty-three and one tute, being the bill as reported with addihundred of the chapter to which this is an | tions to the sections relating to manufacamendment are hereby repealed; and, tures and of which silk is a component hereafter, the collectors of the several part-manufactures of flax, or linen, and counties shall pay to the school commis- of which flax is a component part- spirsioner, on or before the first Manday of its, cordials, wines and sugar, woolens; March in each year, the amount of the and worsted goods-as articles upon interest on the school, college and semi. | which, the additional 10 per cent. ad val-

full amount of revenue due the state; and The substitute was then agreed to, 150 any collector, failing to comply with the to 103. A motion to reconsider this vote provisions of this section, shall pay ten | was negatived by a vote of 104 to 105 per cent. per annum upon the taxes re. A vote was then taken on the final passage maining due and unpaid on the first day of of the substitute, and resulted in its rejection, 68 to 134.

> Monday, March, 1. SENATE. - The joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor and the Army, was a mended, and passed.

A bill to appoint general officers to the ten regiment was reported from the Mili. tary committee, with the House amend: ment to appoint a Lieut. General strick: The Army appropriation bill was a:

mended and passed. The post route bill was amended and

passed. It includes mails to Oregon, and to and from the Army.

The THREE MILLION Bill was iaken up, J. M. Clayton addressed to the Senate, contending that the appropriation of the money, without specifying the direct object, was not warranted by the Constitution. After recess, Mr. Pearce addressed the

Senate, in opposition to the 3,000,000 bill Mr. Dix followed, and said he should,

under instructions, vote for the bill, with the proviso. Mr. Johnson, of La., Butler and Col-

quit, followed, and spoke warmly egainst

any prohibition of slavery in territory to be acquired. Mr. Dayton defended the right of the General Government to prohibit slavery

in new territory. Mr. Cass withdrew his amendments in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Mr. Berrien's amendment against dismemberment of Mexico, was negatived,

Mr. Johnson, of La., moved a substitute for the bill, in the same words as the bill of last session, except that the amount is 3,000,000 instead of 2,000,000.

Mr. Evans moved to amend the preamble, so as to state that the boundary is an open question-negatived, 23 to 30. Mr. Johnson's substitute was adopted without a division.

Mr. Upham moved Mr. WILMOT, 8 PROviso, substantially, as an amendment, when the Senate was addressed by Messrs, Cass, Miller, Cameron, Dick. enson, Reverdy Johnson, and Cilley.

The vote was then taken on the WIL-MOT PROVISO, and resulted in its rejecta tion--yeas 21, nays 31.

Mr. Webster and Archer then address: ed the Senate in opposition to the 3,000,2 000 bill, which was finally ordered to a third reading, 29 to 24, and it was read a

third time and passed. The Senate then adjourned, it being half past one o'cleck in the morning.

House, -- The amendments of the Senate to the House amendments to the joint resolution of thanks to the Generals Tay. lor, Butler, and Worth, for presenting swords, instead of medals, was agreed to. Mr. McClelland presented a resolution from the Legislature of Michigan, in fav.

or of the war. A number of private bills passed.

Tunsday, March 2: IN SENATE.-The joint resolution to place the U. S. frigate Macedonian at the disposal of Capt. DeKay, and the sloops Jamestown at the disposal of Capt. The committee on conference reported